THE DAILY GAZETTE.

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A GOOD RECORD.

Senator Hill's Labors in the National Legislature.

Efforts which have Given Him World-wide Reputation.

His Championship of Silver and Cheap Telegraphy.

Position on Wool Tariff and Other Leading Questions.

The Unfaltering Foe of Monopolists and Land Grabbers.

His Useful Work for Miners and Settlers of this State.

Senator Hill has represented this state in the United States senate since March 4th, 1879. He is a candidate for re election and it is quite proper that the voters of this state should know in detail what his record is. It is a remarkable thing that this record is not attacked. The reason is obvious. His record as a public servant is so full of useful service that attention cannot be called to it without strengthening Senator Hill. It stands unimpeached and unimpeachable. We have prepared with some carefulness a list of the bills he has secured the passage of, and also stated the position he has taken on great national questions. His record as a representative of Colorado is peculiarly gratifying to the people of this state. There is no measure of great importance to this state during his term that either he did not originate or put through the senate. Some of these measures were of far reaching importance. But the state will look with special pride on the national reputation he has made as a champion of silver and the postal telegraph bill. On the two issues he is pre eminently the leader of the senate. His prominent part in the discussion of the silver question has led the most eminent financial authority in England to call him the "leading bimetallist in America." The postal telegraph bill was drawn by him and he stands in the senate as the champion of this measure both because he originated it and because he is the chairman of the committee that has it in charge. He has hardly less distinguished himself as a leading opponent of all land grab bing schemes, and has been effective in preserving millions of land to the national domain that paper corporations had almost grasped. The corporation influence is almost overwhelming in the senate and in the departments. No little courage is required to fight their interests. Senator Hill has never faltered in his opposition to any unjust demands they have made or in advocacy of measures like the postal telegraph bill that are intended to protect the rights of the people and equitably limit the growing power of corporations. His record on other national topics like the wool tariff and the funding of the national debt show his grasp of great public issues.

In his service in the senate, he has rarely spoken. He is rather a working member who makes his influence felt in the committee room. But he has made a few speeches that have given him a world wide reputation. They were not distinguished for brilliant oratory or graceful elocution, but rather for their subject matter. The former might only command the individuals in the senate for his audience, but the latter has given him as an audience not only the thinking people in this country, but the leading financiers in Europe. His speeches have been characterized by exhaustive research, complete mastery of his theme, close reasoning, and irresistible logic.

Many of the measures he is interested in are now pending in the senate. His re-election will enable him to finish the work he has undertaken. His usefulness to the state and nation have been great in the past but with his experience and influence gained in the first term will be greatly increased in the second. We ask the careful consideration of this record. It is a large promise of future usefulness as well as an almost irresistible argument in favor of his re election for the simple reason that his past services merit this appreciation.

We will consider his record as a senator with respect.

First—To the bills he has passed that peculiarly relate to the people of Colorado, and

Second—To the part he has taken in legislation on such vital national topics as silver, the wool tariff, the national debt, postal telegraph and the preservation of the national domain from railroad land grabbers.

LOCAL MEASURES

REMOVING THE WHITE RIVER AND UNCOMPAHGRE UTES.

This was a most important measure to Colorado. Senator Hill secured the passage of the bill, which was prepared by the committee on Indian affairs in the very beginning of his term while our junior senator. Public sentiment in the east and even in the senate was unmistakably with the Indians and against the views of the frontiersmen. Most western senators have failed in such legislation because they have not appreciated the fact that the United States senate did not sympathize with the western view, and they have too often addressed their speeches in the senate to their constituents at home instead of appealing to the common sense of the senators. Divesting the subject of all sentiment it was clear that not only the interests of Colorado, but the peace and safety of the Indians demanded their removal. Senator Hill with rare tact and in a statesmanly way impressed the senate with the practical side of this question and at the same time recognized the just principles on which the treatment of the Indians should rest, and the honorable obligations the general government was under. While more extreme views advanced during the consideration of this bill commanded the support of only a half a dozen senators, the bill Senator Hill advocated passed the senate by a large majority and resulted in the removal of the White River and Uncompahgre Utes to Utah. This opened up some 11,000,000 of acres of land which is now occupied and has already added materially to the wealth of the state. In this district are the flourishing towns of Montrose and Grand Junction connected with the rest of Colorado by railroads and telegraph. Irwin, Delta, Fruita and many other small mining camps and agricultural centers are also in this district. The river valleys are already occupied with industrious settlers and present a development in the way of irrigating ditches etc., that equal the valleys in the oldest settled parts of Colorado. Rich mining camps have been located on this same ground and are now adding to the material prosperity of the state by their outputs. The broad plateau lands are used for cattle ranches. The value of this measure to Colorado can hardly be estimated and had this been the only service of Senator Hill to this state his record would have been a brilliant one.

MAKING THE LAND AVAILABLE.

After the Utes left Colorado in the summer of 1881 further legislation was needed in order to open up this reservation for settlement. Accordingly the month of January, 1882, Senator Hill introduced, and in the following July, passed a bill providing that the Ute reservation be thrown open to immediate settlement. This measure caused a great deal of discussion at the time. It was necessary to enable the settlers to obtain titles to the lands they occupied. They thought that when the Indians were removed and the title vested in the government it was subject to homestead and pre-emption entries and mining claims like any other government land. But the department in charge decided otherwise and the settlers became alarmed. This bill came to their rescue and gave them clear titles to their lands.

OBTAINING A NEW LAND OFFICE.

It was evident that the settlement in the reservation would be very rapid, and the settlers would suffer great inconvenience in going to distant land offices to prove up their claims. To save this trouble Senator Hill introduced a bill in the senate in December 1881 creating a new land district in Gunnison. The bill passed March 24th, 1882. This bill saved the new settlers expensive trips to Denver or across the mountains into San Juan and is appreciated by the settlers.

REMOVING THE SOUTHERN UTES.

The Southern Utes possess the rich valleys in Southwestern Colorado. They show little disposition to improve them, and there is constant irritation between the neighboring settlers and these Utes. The present season has witnessed much violence. The Indians have declined to take the land in severalty and the government is now faced with the practical question of taking some action to preserve peace. Senator Hill has proposed to solve the difficulty by removing these Indians to Utah and giving them land in severalty. There they may be slowly taught the arts of civilization without the irritation and danger to the peace that there would be in a thickly settled country. He introduced a bill to secure this in January, 1883, and it passed the senate. But it failed to pass the house. In December, 1883, he again introduced the bill, and it passed the senate in February of this year. It now awits the action of the house.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

Senator Hill introduced in December, 1879, a bill to bore artesian wells on our plains. It was difficult to interest the senate in this measure, because its importance to the government as well as to the people of Colorado was not realized. After a year's hard work the bill was passed appropriating $30,000 to be used in experiments. The wells were sunk but the water found did not rise to the surface. Senator Hill will seek to have other appropriations made to renew this experiment and thoroughly explore all of what is known as the arid region for water. The people of this state thoroughly appreciate the value of these experiments at this time because the artesian wells in Denver have proven so successful and of so great value.

SECURING SCHOOL LANDS.

Much of the school land granted to the state by the general government was mineral land, and of no value. Senator Hill introduced a bill in 1879 to take land in lieu of the sixteenth and thirty sixth sections, found to be mineral land. It passed the senate early in 1881 but failed to pass in the house. He again introduced it and it passed the senate in 1882, but met the same fate in the house as before. In 1883 he introduced it again and it passed for the third time in February, 1884. Through the efforts of Judge Belford it passed the house last April and is now a law. This bill secured to our agricultural college 90,000 acres of good land, which will be in the near future a handsome endowment. It also secured some hundred thousand acres to the state for general school purposes.

SECURING A FEDERAL BUILDING.

A good public building has long been needed in this state for the accommodation of the United States courts, land, internal revenue, custom and other offices. In 1881 Senator Hill introduced a bill for the appropriation of $300,000 to erect a public building in Denver. The bill became a law in May 1882. The ground for the building was broken a few weeks and this state will soon possess a magnificent public building through the foresight and interest of Senator Hill.

IMPROVING THE MINING LAW.

Senator Hill introduced and passed a bill amending Section 2,326 of the Revised Statutes in accordance with the wishes of the miners of the west. It enables miners making adverse claims to do so before the clerk of the district in which they happen to be and relieves them of the necessity of going to the clerk of the district where the claim is located. The same act also amends the means for making oath of citizenship in the same way. Thus thousands of persons are saved long and expensive journeys by the repealing of a thoughtless technicality, which protected no one but deprived many miners of their rights by making their assertion too costly.

SECURING A PORT OF DELIVERY.

Senator Hill introduced a bill to establish a port of delivery at Denver, on December 5, 1881. A few days later the same bill was introduced in the house by Mr. Belford. The house bill passed first and, as a matter of course, was substituted for the senate bill and passed that body, becoming a law. This bill enables Denver merchants to import goods from foreign countries directly through the seaports to this city. This measure has already been of considerable advantage to our direct importers. It was recommended by ex-Governor Evans and will be of immense value when the Denver & New Orleans railroad is completed to a direct connection with the gulf ports.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

Two years ago last March Senator Hill secured the passage through the senate of a bill reducing the size of the Hot Springs reservation in the Uncompahgre valley. This was a local measure, but a just one. It threw into the market a considerable body of land which was taken up by the actual settlers.

MORE LAND FOR SETTLERS.

Last May a bill introduced by Senator Hill became a law which threw open to actual settlers the remainder of the Hot Springs reservation. This enabled several settlers to obtain title to land which they had already improved.

PROVIDING MAILS FOR MINING CAMPS.

In states like Colorado new mining towns sprang up with wonderful rapidity. Within a few months their population would become quite large and they were embarrassed for the want of mail facilities. Under the law the postoffice department could not help them because an act of congress had first to be passed establishing a post-route. It was often months before congress met and then it took a long time to pass a bill. A bill introduced by Senator Hill in May, 1882, and which became a law in the following August, provided amply for emergencies of this kind by authorizing the post master general, when such exigencies arise, to extend the mail facilities without waiting for an act of congress.

PREVENTING HARDSHIPS FOR WITNESSES.

A bill introduced in the senate by Senator Hill to increase the fees of witnesses in the United States courts in certain cases became a law in January, 1883. It removed a great hardship by which witnesses in the thinly populated states and territories were compelled to travel long distances at an actual loss.

NATIONAL MEASURES

We now pass to that part of Senator Hill's record which relates to national topics. We first call attention to his

CONTEST WITH LAND GRABBERS.

For the past two years he has taken an active part with Senators Van Wyck, Morgan, Slater and Walker in fighting all fraudulent claims of large corporations to the public land. He has fully recognized the rights of corporations to the land that has been pledged by the government and earned by the corporation, but he has unceasingly fought the attempts of paper corporations to obtain the title to land that never was earned. In taking this stand he has earned the bitter hostility of large corporations who are now putting forth every effort to prevent his re election.

One of the land grants he has fought with great ability is that of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg railway. He made this the subject of a speech in the senate which was a masterly exposure of one of the most barefaced land steals that has been attempted.

Briefly summarized the case is, as Senator Hill states it, substantially as follows. A grant of four million dollars worth of land was made to a paper railroad company, chartered to build a road from New Orleans to Vicksburg, on the east side of the Mississippi. The grant was made in 1871, and was to be good on the condition that a branch was constructed by the company from Baton Rouge to connect with the Texas Pacific at Marshall, Texas, within five years. The five years ran out. Nothing was done by the penniless and fraudulent company. Everybody understood and said the lands were forfeited to the government, and thousands of poor men settled upon them as government homesteads. Many of these settlers were emancipated slaves. Ten years after this grant was made, and five years after it had been forfeited by lapse, Gould came along with a combination of capitalists and saw a chance to get this grant by running a line down through Louisiana so as to connect his Texas Pacific with the tide water at New Orleans. They were proceeding to execute the plan without thinking to ask any aid from anybody, when they discovered that this dead and lapsed land grant could be revived and practically stolen from the people by a dexterous manipulation of far fetched technicalities. An irrelevant decision in an old case was tortured into the doctrine that though the grant was forfeited by its terms the forfeiture could not go into effect without an act of congress. From this the logical minds of the monopolists bridged them over to the startling conclusion that the secretary of the interior could give the four millions worth of the people's land to their company for nothing. The pretext for this last performance was that the first company had transferred its claim to the lapsed grant to the Jay Gould company for the princely sum of one dollar! The facts are that the first company had no power to make such a transfer under its own charter, and it was not legally made if such power existed. But the crowning fact is that the company could only acquire an ownership in the land to transfer by building the road within five years, and it had not only done nothing of the kind, but five more years had elapsed since the time had expired, and the only condition on which it was to obtain the land was broken.

The Texas Pacific surveyed this land and against the earnest protest of Senator Hill and others the plats were approved. Last winter he united with a majority of the land committee of the senate in reporting a bill providing for the forfeiture of the land grant. But the bill did not become a law, as the decisions of the attorney general were to the effect that the original grant was in force unless repealed by congress. Senators Van Wyck, Hill, Slater, Morgan and Walker united in a protest against giving the company possession of the land until congress should meet again and decide. This action will probably save this land to the government.

He has also taken an active part in securing the forfeiture of other land grants that have not been earned.

THE LEADING ADVOCATE OF SILVER.

Senator Hill has most distinguished himself as the advocate of bimetallism in the senate. In the earlier days of the discussion of the silver question Senator Jones was the representative of the silver states and territories of the Rocky mountains. But since Senator Hill's great speech of June 20th, 1883, he has been regarded in the senate as the strongest advocate of silver, and a distinguished authority in Europe calls him the "leading bimetallist of America." No more than any other silver advocate has lifted the discussion of this question out of the realms of sentiment to that of science. The appeal in behalf of "the dollar of our fathers" is good enough in its way but it ought not influence men capable of legislating on the subject. The continuance of the coinage of silver is a practical question to the miners of Colorado who are so much interested in the price of silver bullion being maintained, it is a practical question to the people of this nation who wish a sound currency and steady prices. A discussion must be based on the well ascertained principles that underlie a currency, illuminated by an array of stubborn facts and accurate information, and conducted with calm reasoning and relentless logic. This Senator Hill has done and hence his utterances have received the careful attention of the most profound students of our currency. The eastern press that is so strongly in favor of the single standard of gold has been compelled to treat his addresses with respect. The two most elaborate discussions of the silver question by Senator Hill are his reply to Senator Sherman in June, 1883, and an article in the North American Review for November, 1883. We have not space to give any great summary of these two great efforts. But their influence can best be estimated by the opinions so generally expressed at the time. The great speech of June 20, 1883, was delivered in answer to an attack made on silver by Senator Sherman in the course of a debate on the national banking law. Senator Sherman styled this speech, according to the Chicago Tribune, "the strongest argument in favor of silver that he had yet heard." The writer was in Washington about this time, and heard the testimony of those who heard the address, as to its profound impression on the senate. Senator Sherman found it unanswerable and paid the greatest tribute by his silence. The Mining Record of New York said:

> It did not elicit or provoke a spirited discussion and debate it was simply because no one felt able to cope off hand with its definitive crystallized exposition of the absolute financial necessity for a concurrent use of silver and gold in the monetary service of the United States, and of the commercial world. There have been able and eloquent voices raised in congress upon the same side of the question during the last dozen years, but, we are forced to say, no one has hitherto stated the whole case in issue in a manner so convincing to the minds of those who have not been acting in congress, substantially as the attorneys and advocates of the national banks, or so cogently as to make it impossible for these attorneys, whether in or out of congress to befog and confuse the question in the public mind here in the east hereafter.

The Washington correspondents of the leading eastern dailies spoke of its masterly force and influence. The following notices give the general tenor of these articles.

Senator Hill of Colorado necessarily a pronounced silver advocate who had been lying in wait for the past two months to speak in favor of silver coinage, found his opportunity on Tuesday last, and replied to Senator Sherman in an admirable argument which, it is admitted on all sides, completely demolished the bank monopoly argument of Senator Sherman. The effect of Senator Hill's speech was very telling, and it is safe to predict that no further effort will be made at this session, at least, to demonetize silver or withdraw silver certificates from circulation, at the bidding of national banks which have no existence except as fiscal agents of the government.—[Kansas City Times, June 29, 1883.

Senator Hill, of Colorado, took the occasion to deliver a carefully prepared speech upon the general question of maintaining a double standard which was listened to with close attention by the leading financial men in the senate. The subject is one to the study of which in some of its practical aspects the senator has given the years of his maturity, and upon which he proved himself fully qualified to speak, from his point of view, to so eminent a body as the senate of the United States. * * The senator was warmly congratulated and complimented by several of his fellow senators, including several who hold pronounced views as monometallists.—[N. Y. Tribune, June 21, 1882.

In the debate yesterday on the bill extending the corporate existence of national banks Senator Sherman made at long speech advocating the withdrawal of silver certificates from circulation and repealing the law providing for coinage of silver dollars. Senator Hill of Colorado replied to Senator Sherman in an exhaustive, able and convincing speech, which receives encomiums from all sides, and which the advocates of silver coinage assert completely demolishes the arguments of Senator Sherman.—[N. Y. Truth, June 21, 1883.

Senator Hill, of Colorado, made a speech to-day on the silver question that attracted more attention than any other address presented so far in the course of the debate on the bank charter bill, which has taken a wide scope. It was in reply to Mr. Sherman's attack on silver, and the Ohio senator paid Mr. Hill the compliment at the close of his remarks to say that he had made the strongest argument yet on that side of the question. Mr. Hill defended the policy of the silver coinage, stating that the course of this government had kept the nations of the Latin Union from demonetizing silver. He argued that coinage at the present rate involved no financial disturbance or inconvenience. He showed that the silver product of the world was not increasing, and was less than it was a few years ago. The senator maintained that we had less than one-sixth of the silver coin of the world, and it was maintained at par in Europe without difficulty. He showed that the production of the world was less now than the annual demands of the Asiatic natives before the recent checking of trade by the famine that had prevailed there lately. At the present rate ten years' coinage would not bring us up to the amount maintained in Europe. While silver did not circulate to the fullest extent here, it held the same position as gold in that respect, and was represented by certificates outstanding in spite of the hostility of the banks, which refused to take them on deposit. The speech was closely listened to, and produced a marked impression upon the senate.—[Chicago Inter Ocean, June 21, 1882.

Senator Hill, of Colorado, in the course of the discussion on the bank-charter bill, made a speech upon the general aspect of the silver question, which Senator Sherman, a most radical opponent of bimetallism—pronounced the strongest argument in favor of the silver dollar which he ever heard.—[Chicago Tribune.

Regarding its effect in the senate the following tribute was paid by Senator Morgan, of Alabama:

> The honorable senator from Colorado the other day demonstrated to the senate in a way that no man will ever be able to answer, that the silver dollar, for all the purposes of domestic use, is as good as the gold dollar, whether it is issued at 16 to 1, or 15½ to 1 or 15 to 1. The logic and the facts on the subject were exhausted in that argument, and they will never be answered anywhere.

The speech also elicited careful reviews from leading financial papers all over the world. The London Economist, the leading financial authority in England, reviewed the speech at length in its issue of August 26, 1882, saying the speech "puts the wants and desires of the supporters of silver remonetization in so clear a light that we cannot do better than give our readers an outline of its contents." The New York Stockholder, commenting on this review, says:

> The longer British gold doctrinaires wrestle with the speech of Senator Hill, the more they will realize its masterly force and unassailable logic. They have not yet answered it, nor can they do so.

The Stockholder also gave this criticism of the speech:

> A scholarly speech was, of course, to be expected from an ex professor of Brown university, but Mr. Hill has given the country something a good deal more and better than that. He has discussed a great quest on calmly, dispassionately, and with a most thorough and masterly statesmanship. His speech will be one of the landmarks of currency debates.

The Washington Republican some days after the speech was delivered said:

> The speech of Senator Hill, of Colorado, on the silver question seems to be attracting considerable attention in financial circles. It is pronounced by the anti silver men, as well as by the advocates of silver coinage and bi-metalism, as one of the most forcible arguments as yet advanced in favor of the coinage of silver.

The Chicago Tribune the day after the speech was delivered said:

> The consideration of the bank charter bill in the senate yesterday, brought out the fact that a bimetallic currency is strong force. Senator Sherman has only to thank his malignant hatred of the money of the people for a discussion which may endanger the bank bill in congress, where the friends of silver are in the majority. He went out of his way to fling discredit upon the silver dollar and thereby struck up Senator Hill, of Colorado, to a very able and effective speech in response. He showed the fallacy of the pretense that the continued coinage of silver at the slow rate now prevailing would drive the gold of the country out of circulation, and in a thorough and masterly way reviewed the course of the treasury officials in uniformly discriminating against silver.

The Banker's Review in a leading article reviewing the speech says:

> The speech of Mr. Hill, of Colorado, on the silver question delivered in the United States senate in June last has attracted much attention, and has been published in full in many journals. It is a clearly an able presentation of the silver side of the question, by which its marked tenor and fairness effectually protect it against any angry or disrespectful criticism.

The New York Mining Record among other weekly papers quoted the speech in full with the following notice:

> We conclude from our two preceding issues, our extracts from the speech of the senior senator from Colorado on the subject of specie money, satisfied that we cannot make a better use of our space, than by thus giving our readers here in the east, an opportunity to read and preserve for reference, so remarkably clear a demonstration of the unwisdom of eastern writers and public men as a class, during the past five or six years, on the whole subject of metallic money, compared with this treatment of it by Senator Hill.
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> The people of Colorado may be congratulated in having sent, as their representative in the senate of the United States, one who from his place in that body on the 20th of June, delivered the most timely, complete, compact and triumphant demonstration of bi metallism that has yet been achieved by any one in congress. We say this of Senator Hill's masterly speech with all the more pleasure and unreserve, because in times past we have misjudged the senator and criticized his silence upon the same subject so far as to suggest that it proceeded from or was bottomed on a genuine hostility at heart, to that which he has now shown so masterfully to be the true monetary and industrial course for the country.

We have quoted at length from these opinion of the eastern press to show that Senator Hill is regarded as the ablest advocate of silver in congress. This is the greatest industry in Colorado and the one subject on which Colorado should be ably represented in the senate. We do not want a man with facility of speech simply, because thousands of glib silver speeches have already been made and forgotten. But we want a man who can meet the political economists of the east on their own ground and whose utterances will be received with respect. The chances are at present that Senator Jones will not be returned to the senate from Nevada. If not, Senator Hill will be the only man in congress, or that has been in congress, from the silver producing states and territories who has demonstrated his ability to handle this question from the only standpoint that will have effect, that of political economy. In his absence some man may arise in his place, but from present appearances he will not come from Colorado. But the people of Colorado cannot afford to leave this matter to chance. It is of supreme importance to have able representatives in congress now. Only the approach of the presidential election deterred congress from making a determined effort to stop the further coinage of silver. Prominent bi-metallists are now advocating it. The recent bankers' convention at Louisville uttered only one opinion on this subject. The present administration favors it and the next is likely to as both candidates for the presidency are eastern men. It is of the utmost importance therefore that there should be able advocates of silver in congress. Colorado now has one recognized as the ablest exponent of bimetallism in the senate. Recognition of merit and selfish protection of our own interests alike demand his return.

CHAMPIONING THE WOOL TARIFF.

Two years ago congress provided for the appointment of a tariff commission to revise the tariff. The report of this committee was the basis for the tariff bill that passed congress in the winter of 1882-83. The bill on the recommendation of the tariff commission reduced the tariff from that of 1867. The bill passed the house with the reduced ratio. When it came up in the senate, Senator Hill offered some six amendments, the effect of which was to restore the duty of 1867, but they were voted down. Later Senator Sherman of Ohio offered the same amendments and they were likewise voted down. He realized the importance to the wool growers of this state of maintaining the tariff of 1867, though at the time he first suggested his amendments, the wool growers had not begun the agitation of this question. But he was alert to their interests and protected them. To show his interest in this question, we give his speech offering the amendments to restore the tariff of 1867. It was delivered February 3, 1883, and is as follows.

Mr Hill—Mr. President, I desire to offer several amendments, but before doing so I wish to occupy a few moments of the time of the senate in some general remarks on the subject of the duty on wool. The present duty on wool was fixed by the law of 1867. Before that time, as is well known, the business of wool growing was not remunerative. Under the protection given by that act American producers have been able to compete with those of foreign countries, and the growth of the business has been enormous. It is now estimated that there are over 400,000 persons who own flocks of sheep.

In the year 1850 the production of wool in this country amounted to 52,576,959 pounds, in 1860 it was 60,811,213 pounds, in 1870 it was 100,102,397 pounds, in 1880 it was 235,648,874 pounds. The year 1880 gave an increase over the year 1869 in the wool product of the country of 7,747,954 pounds, or 14½ per cent. The year 1870 gave an increase

[Continued on Second Page.]

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For Attorney General,
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FOR CONSTABLE,
LEVI WELTY.

Ex Chairman McIntyre should write out another letter saying he is an honorable man and then beg some one to sign it.

Read Senator Hill's record carefully. He is worthy of your support. But we ask for the support of the Curr Kittredge ticket on a more important issue than the election of a particular man to the United States senate. The issue is the right of the majority to rule.

Our esteemed contemporaries still ignore the fact that Chairman McIntyre secured the polling of two illegal votes at the primaries. You can't ignore it, for the people will not accept the verdict of a committee whose chairman was engaged in casting illegal votes on the day of the primaries. What right has he to count the illegal votes he helped put in the ballot box, and to throw out votes in other wards that he knows he could not show were fraudulent?

Our esteemed contemporary, the Times, says we would have our readers believe that Mr. Jones "was guilty of some low, underhanded, improper or unlawful action," and says that he was "pointed at as guilty of election frauds." It is to be regretted that a bare relation of facts whose accuracy Alderman Jones cannot and will not dispute should be regarded in this light. The Times is altogether too severe on Mr. Jones in drawing such inferences. We were only trying to find the missing votes in the First ward that Captain Wilder says are not on the registry list, and we found two Teller men. We also spoke of a democrat that Alderman Jones, innocently as he says, voted in the Fourth ward who has also gone away. The facts confute the inference of the Times in its article of Tuesday, rather than reflect on Mr. Jones. Now the Times is very friendly to Mr. Jones. But it was very quiet when Mr. Jones needed friends last May. It is very much disturbed about the druggists also. But it had nothing to say against them when the cause of prohibition demanded it. It was lukewarm and was well paid for it in advertisements. We hope the Times will be as heartily interested in this subject when there is need of advocacy of prohibition. If it cares to do anything now, we advise it to denounce the back room which is not a drug store but where Campbell-Teller campaign whiskey is freely used. If the Times does not know about this, we will gladly give it information. We presume it is familiar with the facts as it has been common scandal for days among our business men.

Every day the names of illegal Teller voters are found. In the Second ward we have already shown fraud. [illegible] that Mr. J. J. McIntyre, chairman of the committee that pretended to revise the returns, was instrumental in having it done. There is still another. Mr. J. L. Marston, a prominent Teller worker, went to a prominent citizen in the Second ward and asked him to vote the Teller ticket. This gentleman said he was not naturalized, and hence could not vote. He was told that made no difference because it was not a legal election, that it was a mere informal expression of opinion, and that as he sympathized with the republican party it was perfectly proper for him to participate in this informal meeting. Innocently and thoughtlessly this gentleman yielded to the persuasions of Mr. Marston and voted. We do not care to give the name, and we do not believe the Teller faction will care to demand it. It is not necessary to give it, as the illustration is just as good without it. It is bad enough to induce men to vote who absolutely know they have no right to vote. But to take men who are innocent and lead them unconsciously to do this wrong, is highly culpable. Now there is morally as much wrong in casting an illegal vote at a primary as at a general election. The only difference is that one is not punishable by law. This is a vote that Mr. McIntyre probably knew all about, as he was in charge of the polls where he voted. There is a Teller man who voted in this ward who lived at the time in the First ward. This makes clearly four illegal Teller votes. This with the democratic votes cast in the Second ward for Teller will wipe out the majority of even that the Teller ticket had. The other wards will soon be heard from.

Captain W. F. Wilder, chairman of the minority precinct committee, prepared a lengthy and labored letter yesterday which he sent to Mr. D. W. Robbins. He requests that it be printed in the GAZETTE. We gladly print that part of it which bears on the contest. The most of the letter is a review of the proceedings in the county and state conventions and proceedings of the state central committee to show that the majority republican party are bolters, etc. As this has no bearing on the issue we shall leave this out as it is unnecessary to give a stump speech from Mr. Wilder on this subject. The letter is as follows, the part left out being in substance what is stated above and the omission is indicated by stars.

COLORADO SPRINGS, October 24, 1884.

D. W. Robbins, Esq., City.

DEAR SIR—Your application for papers, &c., has been considered by the precinct committee and also referred to the county committee. Both committees are unanimously of the opinion that the application should not be granted. You claim to be chairman of a county committee that is doing all in its power to defeat the republican nominations for the legislature and county commissioners. Your claims to recognition in the republican party have been carried to the county convention, to the committee on credentials in the state convention, to the state convention itself and to the state central committee.

* * * * * * * *

You must yourself see that your position is openly hostile to the republican party, that you and your political friends are in rebellion. Your claims for documents in the possession of republican committees, whether state, county or precinct, are no higher or better than coming from the democratic party. The committee of the Sixth precinct was appointed as all other committees of the party to work for the success of the regular republican nominations, national, state, county and precinct. We have abundant evidence that you or your friends brought to the polls at the last primary a large number of non-residents, democrats and unnaturalized citizens. We do not wish to add to your facilities for the registration of illegal voters, and so contribute to the defeat of the republican ticket in this county.

I must ask you to publish this letter in the GAZETTE since you without authority from me, published my private note to you of last evening in the personal interview of last evening I treated you frankly and as a gentleman. You hastily published a letter which is commented upon at great length in the GAZETTE. Both are unworthy of you and the editor of the GAZETTE.

Very truly yours,
W. F. WILDER,
Chairman of Committee, Precinct No. 6.

The above is about as bad a break as the efforts of ex Chairman McIntyre to get white-washed. It is insulting to the majority of the republicans of this city who are supporting Curr and Kittredge. It makes the audacious claim that not the support of Blaine and Logan and the republican state ticket entitles one to be called a republican but submission to the political clique in this county which will win its battles through dishonest returning boards when it is defeated at the polls. This is not republicanism, but despotism. No allegiance to the republican party demands submission to wrong or consent to fraud. The letter is dishonest throughout because it quibbles on an issue that has not been raised in this particular contest. Mr. Robbins did not go officially to demand a look at these papers. He went as a private citizen. The real issue is whether the disenfranchised republicans of this city shall have a chance to look at the poll lists and other papers connected with the election. What is the need of this secrecy? Have these papers been tampered with, or do they fail to establish the statements that Mr. Wilder has so industriously circulated in private, but apparently does not dare assert in public? He goes out of his way to insult Mr. Robbins with fraudulent practices, but neither he nor any of his party has yet been able to produce any proof in public. No party that has right or justice on its side would continue this back alley style of fighting. No charges have yet been made to those who have the right to deny them.

The excuse that it may be used for false registration is a piece of contemptible petifoggery that Mr. Wilder lowers himself in using. He knows they could not be used for this with honorable registering boards and that if frauds were intended they could be committed as well without these lists as with them. It is only a dodging of the real issues. The only inference to be drawn from this is that Mr. Wilder and his party are afraid of an investigation. They know that we are after frauds his party has committed. He knows too that his wild statements made where they could not be contradicted may be overthrown. This is a star chamber proceeding that has a precedent. We go back two centuries to the time a man could be condemned unheard and without knowing his accuser. But this caused a revolution. The republicans of this city do not propose to submit to this bossism and will revolt from any power that asserts it.

The last sentence is uncalled for. The note was not marked private. It was published only because it was thought Mr. Wilder might complain of its suppression. He assumes too much for his letter when he speaks of its being commented on at great length. Mr. Robbins' letter was the one commented on, and that showed a great discrepancy in the statement between Mr. Wilder and Mr. McIntyre. It showed also the tricky manner in which these papers are held. So far as Mr. Wilder's letter was concerned, we disliked to waste the room for so pompous a production. The present letter however we are glad to publish as the best campaign document for Curr and Kittredge that we have yet seen.

A GOOD RECORD.

(Concluded from First Page.)

over 1860 of 39,837,474 pounds, equal to 66 per cent. The year 1880 gave an increase over 1870 of 135,540,447 pounds, equal to 135 per cent.

There are but few branches of business in this country which show such rapidity of growth. What reasons can be given for imperiling an industry of this kind at the present time?

There is no rule proposed by the advocates of the protection policy in this country, which does not require that the duties on the ordinary grades of wool should be maintained at least as high as they are under the present law.

There is no feature of monopoly in the production of wool as respects either classes of persons or territorial divisions. It is produced in every one of our states and territories from Maine to Texas, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and by 400,000 owners of flocks, great and small. It is adapted to all our climates, latitudes and soils.

The natural capacity of the United States to produce it is not exceeded in any part of the world, and if its price is lower anywhere else than it is here, it is because the wages of labor are less elsewhere, and those who uphold the doctrine of protection, have always maintained that import duties should be kept high enough to offset the difference between wages at home and abroad.

The production of wool, as the figures which I have read show, has increased with amazing rapidity under the protection given by the present law, and is nearly equal to the present demand of our woolen mills. There is no reason to doubt that it will expand as the demand of these mills expands, and that the price will be kept down as low as it ought to be by the competition of home wool growers. The presesent duty is far below that imposed upon many other articles, and is in no sense excessive.

The total value of the wool product of the country for the year 1880 was about $105,000,000. The reduction of price, if the bill passes as reported by the committee, will be about three cents per pound, which on 235,000,000 pounds will amount to over $7,000,000. The loss of this amount annually to the wool growers of this country will at once cripple this industry, and probably render it unprofitable. It will impair the value of nearly $300,000,000 worth of property and in the end will transfer the business of supplying our factories to Australia and South America.

Mr. President, the state which I in part represent asks for protection on but very few articles. Its most important production is gold and silver. It is a large consumer, not only of manufactured articles, but also of the products of the soil from other states. There are but few states in the union whose interests naturally lie more in the direction of free trade. Yet its representatives on this floor in the interests of American labor, have voted steadily for the protection of the manufacturers and producers of the country, whether they be of New England, of New York or Pennsylvania, of the south or of the great west.

In view of the fact that it is believed by those best informed on the subject that a reduction of duty on wool from the present rate will result in the serious injury if not the destruction of this industry, I trust the senate will vote against the proposed reduction.

I now offer the amendments of which I spoke. They are amendments intended to be proposed by my former colleague, Mr. Chilcott, and which are lying on the tables of senators.

A NATIONAL FINANCIAL POLICY.

Senator Hill delivered a speech on the Payment of the National Debt in February 1883, when the tariff bill was under discussion. The speech was a broad one, as it involved the whole question of tariff, the perpetuation of the national banking system, the principles on which our revenue should be raised, and the maintenance of a financial system in harmony with the traditions of the government.

The present tariff and internal revenue yield a surplus of something like a hundred millions a year, which has been applied to the rapid reduction of the debt. Only about three hundred millions subject to call remain. The national banking system, which uses these bonds to secure its circulation, dislikes to see them redeemed and opposes further reduction. The free trade interest sees its opportunity and joins in this opposition in order that the surplus may be disposed of by abolishing protection. The manufacturing interest taking alarm at the situation, has preferred to get rid of the surplus by abolishing the taxes on whisky and tobacco, thereby making it necessary to preserve the tariff on foreign goods. There is danger to the cause of protection in this conflict of interest, because it is possible that the powerful sentiment of the country in retaining the tobacco and whiskey taxes united to the banking and free trade interests may win the day. Senator Hill cuts the knot by advocating the retention of both the tariff and the tobacco and whisky taxes and applying the surplus to the payment of the debt as best we can.

This policy harmonizes, as he shows, with the protection system, for it will enable the internal revenue tax to make the country depend on its customs duties for its revenue. We will then be compelled to raise a certain revenue in this way. And this may necessitate the changing of the tariff to its largest revenue point which is not likely to be the point which will afford necessary protection. It also does not imperil the national banking system because the payment of the three per cents and the 4½ per cents is likely to take all the surplus revenue up to the time the 4 per cents became due. By that time the expenses will have increased, while the revenue from customs duties will be reduced by the development of home industries. This will leave the $714,000,000 four per cents as a permanent investment and secure the national banking circulation.

He also shows the advantage of the rapid payment of the debt of a new country by releasing capital and putting it into circulation. The rapid investment of money in western railroads and interests in 1880 and 1881 was due in part to the rapid payment of the debt which released hundreds of millions of dollars.

The speech showed a large grasp of the question of finance in all its complex relations to taxation, business and currency. It was a bold and independent treatment of a most complicated subject and a valuable contribution to the discussion in the senate.

LOGAN'S TELEGRAPH BILL.

Some two years ago Senator Hill realized the power of the Western Union monopoly, and the necessity of some active competitor that could not be bought up. The only feasible plan suggested to him was for the government to build a line of its own which should be operated solely in the interest of the people. The instant the plan was suggested it met with the most popular favor. Senator Hill took hold of the subject with his accustomed thoroughness, and employed a gentleman, who had formerly been a high Western Union official, as an expert to give him data as to the cost to build and operate a line, the results of the postal telegraph experiment in England and such other facts as had an important bearing on this question. When the senate met in December, 1883, Senator Hill had collated this data and carefully prepared a bill. This bill with one by Senator Edmunds was referred to the committee on postoffices and post roads of which Senator Hill was chairman. On January 14th he made an elaborate speech on this subject that attracted very wide attention. It was an exhaustive discussion of the subject which should be read by every one who desires to be familiar with this subject. No summary can do it justice. It immediately enlisted the interest of the whole country in his bill. The need, justice and feasibility of a postal telegraph were established. The idea of a rate to any part of the country of one cent a word was captivating.

After the delivery of this speech, his committee began a public investigation of matters that could not be investigated without authority to send for persons and papers. Press franchises, contracts with railroads, etc., were carefully looked into. The hearing of testimony on this question took several weeks, and many eminent men, directly or indirectly connected with the telegraph business were examined. In May he made a report which was an admirable supplement to his speech. The rush of business in the last few days of the senate prevented the consideration of the bill, but it is made a special order for the second Monday in December.

This bill has a special interest to Colorado. Our distance from the east makes the telegraph often necessary where the mail could easily be used in the east. But this distance makes its use more expensive. A cheap telegraph service is therefore a very important consideration to Colorado. A telegram from here to the east now costs seventy five cents. Senator Hill estimates that the government can afford to send twenty words for fifteen cents. Though the bill has not become a law, it has already borne fruit. Business men already feel the benefit which the agitation of this subject conferred. In many instances rates have been lowered and there has been an increase in accommodations. But the most significant result is shown in the recent contracts made by the government with the Western Union Telegraph company. The New York Times of September 5th had the following dispatch from Washington.

The postmaster general to-day, acting under the provisions of the act of July 24th, 1866, which requires the postmaster general annually to fix rates to be paid for government telegraphing, issued an order fixing the rates for the remainder of the current year as follows: For day messages of not exceeding 20 words, exclusive of the date, 20 cents for all distances within 1,000 miles, with an additional charge of 5 cents for every additional 250 miles or fraction thereof, but for no distance is the rate to exceed 60 cents. For night messages of not exceeding 20 words, exclusive of date, 15 cents for all distances below 2,000 miles, and for greater distances 25 cents. For both day and night messages an addition of one-fifth the rate is to be made for every five words or fraction thereof in excess of 20 words. For cipher messages, known as signal service weather reports, the rate shall not exceed 5 cents per word sent over each circuit as now or hereafter established by the chief signal service officer of the army, and all such messages are to be dropped at such intermediate points as may be designated without extra charge. It is further provided that in no case shall the government be charged higher rates than the public is charged for the same service. The rates paid for government telegraphing have heretofore been reduced several times, but the reduction ordered to day is the greatest made in any one year or series of years. The rates promulgated to-day are those reported by the senate committee on postoffices and post roads last winter in their postal telegraph bill.

On that date Mr. D. H. Bates, executive manager of united telegraph lines, which included the Baltimore & Ohio line, wrote the following to Senator Hill.

NEW YORK, September 5, 1884.

Hon. N. P. Hill, U. S. Senator, Denver, Colo.

DEAR SIR—Referring to my recent letter to you regarding government rates, I beg to inclose an extract from to-day's paper giving the statement of postmaster general's announcement of yesterday, and congratulate you on the adoption by him of the figures named in your report on the postal telegraphy.

Yours respectfully,
D. H. BATES, executive manager.

Senator Hill will press this bill on his return, but as the session terminates March 3, 1885, and the fight against it will be bitter, it is not likely to go through both houses this session. The work for cheap telegraphy has begun auspiciously. The matter has been thoroughly investigated and the facts are before the country. It remains to be seen whether Colorado will determine that Senator Hill shall finish this work he has begun. The Western Union has determined he shall not, and is fighting his re-election with all the power and influence it possesses.

F. G. LOWE,

Real Estate.

$10,000 TO LOAN

In Sums from $500 Up.

FOR RENT.

Furnished Houses

House of 6 rooms N Nevada ave	$30 00
House of 9 rooms N Nevada ave	40 00
Residence on N Weber st	65 00
House of 7 rooms, Pike's Peak ave, very desirable	$45 00
House of 5 rooms, Kiowa st	25 00
House of 5 rooms, Tejon st	40 00
House of 6 rooms, N Tejon st	45 00
House of 3 rooms, Kiowa st	15 00
House of 4 rooms, Cucharas st	15 00

Unfurnished Houses.

House of 3 rooms, Tejon st	$ 7 00
House of 4 rooms, Vermijo ave	6 00
House of 5 rooms, St Vrain st	12 00
House of 4 rooms, central	6 00
House of 7 rooms, N Nevada ave	25 00
House of 5 rooms on garden tract	10.00
House of 5 rooms, Tejon st	18 00
House of 5 rooms, Cascade ave	11 00
House of 5 rooms, Cucharas st	10 00
House of 5 rooms, Cucharas st	11 00
House of 4 rooms, St Vrain st	14 00
House of 4 rooms, N Nevada ave	9 00
House of 6 rooms, Weber st	25 00
House of 5 rooms, Nevada ave	18.00

STORES.

Southeast corner of Tejon and Huerfano sts.
Desirable store, North Tejon st.

FOR SALE.

6390 BUSINESS—A rare opportunity to secure a well established and paying business in this city.

6238 PIKE'S PEAK AVE—60x190 feet, with story and a half house of 7 rooms, house newly painted inside and out and in nice order $1,000

6241 DENVER—Five vacant lots on Capitol Hill 3,000

6242 HUERFANO ST—House of 3 rooms 600

6285 STOCK RANCHES—Several desirable ranches in New Mexico, controlling immense ranges.

6244 Also one ranch for sale, including 700 head cattle, 3 000 high grade Merino ewes and 1,000 spring lambs

6140 RESIDENCE—One of the finest residences in the northern portion of the city, a bargain

5576 PIKE'S PEAK AVE—Corner residence—choice

5561 N WEBER ST—New two story house with modern conveniences, very desirably situated, will sell at a bargain as owner is about leaving the city

5196 N NEVADA AVE—House of 8 rooms, closets, gas in every room, beautiful lawn, plum and apple trees in bearing, small fruits in abundance 5,500

A FEW SPECIAL BARGAINS in both improved and unimproved property.

Parties thinking of buying, selling, renting or loaning money cordially invited to call.

Carriage always in attendance to examine property.

F. G. LOWE,
No. 17, North Tejon St., Opp. Opera House.

MILLS & SMITH

REAL ESTATE,

Loan and Insurance Agents.

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We Represent Only First-Class Companies and will Give Insurance at Lowest Rates.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND Unfurnished For Rent.

Desirable City and Ranch Property For Sale on Easy Terms.

Money to Loan on Approved Security in Sums to Suit Borrowers.

We would invite all persons having Furnished or Unfurnished Houses to rent to place them in our hands, as the demand is larger than we are at present able to supply. 8-2-tf

Young Men Read This

The VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred, as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free. dwb-5-1y

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Oliver P. Cauffman, deceased. The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Oliver P. Cauffman, late of the county of Oldham and state of Texas deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the November term on the last Monday in November next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 7th day of October, A. D. 1884.
wk-11-4 D. W. CAUFFMAN, Administrator.

Wills & Sharpless

REAL ESTATE

AND—

INSURANCE.

NOTARIES PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

City and Country Property

For Sale on Easy Terms.

MONEY TO LOAN

On approved Real Estate security in sums to suit borrowers

We Offer the Following Desirable Properties

FOR RENT.

FURNISHED HOUSES.

	Per mo.
708 N Nevada	100
418 Pike's Peak, 6 rooms	60
216 Pike's Peak, 6 rooms	60
No 504 Huerfano, 8 rooms	35
No 317 N Nevada avenue, 10 rooms	30
No. 917 N Nevada, 8 rooms, or part of them	

UNFURNISHED HOUSES.

	Per mo.
117 South Nevada, 3 rooms	12
No 516 Huerfano, e half, 6 rooms	18
219 S Cascade, 4 rooms	10
214 S Wahsatch, 5 rooms	12
5 28 S Tejon, 4 rooms	8
No 1128 N Wahsatch 3 rooms	4
No 7.0 S Weber, 3 rooms, stable	5
No 531 S Nevada 5 rooms	9
Maxwell house Cucharas st, special terms	
No 810 N Nevada, 5 rooms	10
No. 329 N Cascade, 8 rooms	18
No 421 S Weber, 3 rooms	6
No 917 N Nevada, 8 rooms or part of them	—
No 416 N Nevada, 10 rooms	60
17 W Cimarron 4 rooms	7
418 Huerfano, 6 rooms	12
No 111 Kiowa, 5 rooms	10
No 111 Kiowa 6 rooms	12
16 S [illegible]	15
319 Kiowa 6 rooms	12

STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

[illegible] N Tejon whole floor
107 Pike's Peak, office rooms, second floor
114 N Tejon second floor
26 Huerfano, 2 rooms in second story
[illegible] N Tejon, 3 office rooms

Special Bargains for Sale.

A fine residence on a corner lot in best location on Pike's Peak avenue with stable and all modern conveniences. Owner will sell on reasonable terms on account of leaving the city.

House of 6 rooms in the best repair on corner lot, 50x190 with good stable, large pantry, cellar city water in the house, for cash, $1 300

Two fifty foot lots on Cascade avenue, in a choice location. We can offer these at a very low figure for cash.

We have a long list of properties, improved and otherwise, which we should be pleased to show parties desiring to purchase, who will favor us with a call

OFFICE, NO. 19 N. TEJON STREET

Opp. Opera House.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

[illegible]

W. A. FAIRCHILD

County Surveyor,

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE

H. C. WEBSTER, M. D.

Office No. 7 S. Tejon street.

RESIDENCE—NO. 512 N. TEJON ST. Has for the past seventeen years made a special study of female and children's disease.

H. E. TOWNE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Colorado Springs, Colo.

OFFICE—Over First National Bank

JOHN CAMPBELL, T. E. McINTYRE

CAMPBELL & McINTYRE,

Attorneys-at-Law,

ROOMS 6 and 7, Opera House

FOWLER & PALMER

DENTISTS

ROOMS in Prowitt Block, Tejon street, opposite Goldings.

TRADE MARKS

All cards or advertisements, designs, or anything of a nature of a trade mark, and all kinds of patent business attended to promptly, and at reasonable rates.

W. C. T. U.

The W. C. T. U. meets 3d and 4th Tuesdays each month in the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

AINSWORTH BROWN

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Painters' Materials and Oils

WALL PAPER, GLASS,

Shade Goods and Shade Fixtures,

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Painting, Paper Hanging and Carriage Painting.

Furniture Made to Order

And Furniture of all kinds repaired by

SAMUEL GALE,

Carpenter Jobbing promptly attended to.

North Weber, corner Platte Ave.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Intense Interest Manifested in the Presidential Campaign.

Blaine and Logan Attract Great Crowds in Illinois,

While Hendricks is Having a Clear Field in Indiana.

Blaine's Tour.

DANVILLE, Ill., October 24.—It was eleven this morning when Mr. Blaine left Lafayette for Springfield, Ill. He was accompanied by a large reception committee and by several friends from Chicago, among them Mr. Jos. Medill and C. B. Farwell. The first stop this morning, the last in Indiana, was at Attica. There were 5,000 people at the depot. Mr. Blaine spoke briefly, saying it was too late for argument and the time for action was at hand. There was no other stop till the train reached Danville.

TOLONO, Ill., October 24.—At Danville there were not less than 20,000 people. A stand had been erected near the depot, but the crowd was so dense it would have been difficult to reach it, so Mr. Blaine spoke from the rear platform of his car. He said that after addressing audiences in what are called doubtful states, it is both a relief and a pleasure to stand before this vast multitude of republicans in a state that is not doubtful. It was under no Illinois man, now enshrined in history, that the republican party won its first great victory, [prolonged cheers], and from that day to this Illinois has never failed the republican party. [Cheers and cries of "she never will."]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., October 24.—The republican demonstration in this city to-day and to-night is considered on all sides to be the largest political demonstration in the state outside of Chicago. Excursions were run on all roads bringing in thousands of people from the central and southern portions of the state. A moderate estimate places the number of strangers at not less than 60,000, including scores of uniformed clubs, brass bands, etc. The principal stand was located on the grounds in front of the executive mansion, with another in front of the state house. The proceedings were opened by a parade in which the various organizations present took part, being an hour in passing a given point. The feature of the demonstration was the presence of 38 young ladies, mounted on white horses, and an equal number of gentlemen on black horses.

During the evening speeches were made from several stands by Gen. John A. Logan, Secretary Robert Lincoln, General Richard J. Oglesby, ex-Governor Standard and General A. J. Smith of St. Louis.

When the train bearing Blaine arrived he was driven immediately to the main stand, followed by an immense crowd. He spoke as follows:

I could not stand upon this ground without having my mind irresistibly carried back to the spring of 1861, when the first republican president left his home to enter upon that extraordinary mission whose results fill the most remarkable chapter in our history. [Cheers.] I could not stand upon this ground without having my mind carried back to the return here after the firing on Sumter of the great democratic chieftain who, when the issue came between his party and his country chose his country, [renewed cheering.] and if I did not remember these things they would be brought to mind by the fact that the son of Abraham Lincoln and the son of Stephen A. Douglass are upon the soil of Illinois, upholding the principles for which these two great patriots stood side by side in the dark days which ushered in the civil war. [Great cheering.] Men die, but the principles which in that great contest preserved both liberty and union are to-day incorporated in the creed of the republican party. [Renewed cheering.] Nor do I believe that I am indulging in the language of extravagance when I say that the bond of union would be weakened by the triumph of the democratic party ["That's so," and cheering.] Because the head of that party is in the south, is in the hands of the men who organized the rebellion which Lincoln and Douglass joined in resisting. The deliberate calculation of the democratic party to-day is that with the sixteen solid southern states they will draw enough electoral votes from the north to give them political mastery of the union. They can never do it, and I am sure that in protest against such a consummation the tombs of Lincoln and Douglass would both open their ponderous jaws. [Great cheering.] There are two souths, the new south and old south. The new south looks forth hopefully to progress, to political regeneration, the triumph of the principles that underlie the union. The old south cherishes the prejudices of the rebellion, nurtures hopes of revenge, indulges the ambition to get even. Shall the north join forces with the old south or with the new? ["The new."] Yes, let us stretch out our hands to that new south, made up it is true, largely of men who took part in the confederate struggle but who have turned their backs on the past and are looking hopefully to the future. Let the strength, the influence, the prestige of the republican party, go to the building of that new south, and so long as loyalty has a friend or the flag has a follower let not that old south triumph. [Tumultuous cheers.]

The evening was devoted to a parade of marching clubs, bearing torches and discharging fireworks. It is estimated the number of persons amounted to fully 10,000. There was also a very general illumination of public buildings, places of business and private residences of republican citizens along the line of march. The streets are brilliant with the glare of torches and skyrockets and vocal with the music of brass bands, glee clubs and enthusiastic cheers of the people.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., October 24.—The train arrived here at 8:30. Mr. Blaine was introduced by Judge David Davis. Mr. Blaine will arrive in Chicago at midnight.

CHICAGO, October 24.—Blaine will arrive here between one and two o'clock to-morrow morning. He will be the guest of Hon. Joseph Medill of the Tribune. He will leave for Milwaukee at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning and return here in time to speak in the evening.

Hendricks Hard at Work

INDIANAPOLIS, October 24.—Ex-Governor Hendricks reached Green Castle this morning and was met by a reception committee, three bands of music and a large crowd. He was escorted to the Central hotel and a creditable parade of visiting clubs and local organizations followed. At 10.30 Hendricks appeared at the wigwam and addressed an audience numbering 10,000. In his speech he discussed the tariff and claimed that duties should be levied only for the purposes of defraying the expenses of the government. He said Cleveland received support from the best elements of the republican party, including ministers, scientists, college professors, students, editors and laborers. He emphasized the fact that the democrats looked for strong support from independent republicans. In his closing remarks he eulogized the democratic party, saying it espoused the cause of the weak against the strong, the poor man against the rich, the oppressed against the oppressor. He also paid a tribute to Lincoln, saying he was the best republican president ever elected. The speech was frequently interrupted by great applause.

TERRE HAUTE, October 24.—Governor Hendricks received a great ovation here to-night. He arrived in the city at 7 p. m. from Brazil, where he addressed an immense crowd. There was a torchlight procession to-night which he reviewed from the hotel. It was the largest seen here, 4,000 marchers being in line. It was the most notable demonstration held here for years. The feature of the procession was a company of men carrying brooms fifteen feet high. All along the line there was great enthusiasm and the fireworks were on an extensive scale. The crowd at the wigwam was so dense and demonstrative that it was with great difficulty that speaking proceeded.

Manufacturers for Protection

NEW YORK, October 24.—In response to a call issued October 20th, by Thomas C. Platt, chairman of the executive committee of the manufacturers' national league, about 120 gentlemen to-day held a private meeting. John Roach and others made addresses in favor of a protective tariff. Five thousand dollars was subscribed toward disseminating the views expressed.

Soldiers and Sailors.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 24.—The national convention of soldiers and sailors assembled here this afternoon in response to a call issued by General W. F. Haskell and General Merrill. Delegates were present representing about 1,100 organizations. The object of the convention is to take action to secure pensions for all soldiers and sailors of the late war. General J. R. Carnahan was elected chairman and John O. Hardesty secretary. States were called showing delegates present from New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were largely represented. It was ordered that all resolutions be referred to the committee on resolutions without reading. The call for the convention was then read and a committee was made to consist of one member from each state, with S. S. Burdett, District of Columbia, chairman. The committee after consultation reported the following:

Be it resolved, That we ask the following amendments to the pension laws:

First—That every person who served in the military or naval service of the United States for a period of three months during the war of the rebellion and has an honorable discharge therefrom, and who is or shall become disabled and shall also be dependent upon his own labor for support shall be placed upon the pension rolls of the United States and be entitled to receive a pension during the continuance of such disability at a rate proportionate to the degree thereof.

Second—That all widows or minor children of soldiers and sailors who as such are now receiving under existing laws a sum of $8 per month be permitted to receive the sum of $12 per month, and all such widows or minor children who shall hereafter be found to be entitled to the rate of $8 a month under the existing law shall be entitled to and receive a rate of $10 in lieu of said rate of $8.

Third—That if any invalid pensioner has died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow or minor children under eight years of age both of such pensioners, such widow and minor children, shall be entitled in the order of succession named by the original pensioner in their own name without being required to prove that the death of such pensioner was due to his military or naval service in the United States.

Fourth—That pensions granted widows on account of minor children shall be continued without limit wherever it shall appear that such minors are of unsound mind or physically helpless, so as to render them incapable of earning a subsistence.

Fifth. That in considering claims of dependent parents, the facts and cause of death and the fact that the soldier left no widow or no children having been shown, it shall be necessary only to show that such dependent parent is without other present means of comfortable support than his or her own manual labors.

Sixth.—That in all applications where it appears that the applicant was regularly enlisted and mustered into service, that fact shall be prima facie evidence of soundness at the time of his enlistment, but such presumption shall be subject to rebuttal by record or other competent evidence.

Believing that the foregoing embraces only the just and equitable demands of veterans of the late war, and as all legislation to this end must depend upon the active co-operation the legislature and officials of the country, we earnestly urge upon soldiers and sailors of the war against the rebellion to give their support at the polls only to such party or candidates as are or ever have been in favor of such legislation in the interest of men who stood in defense of their country in its hour of need.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and Mr. Burdett, chairman of the committee, instructed to bring the matter to the attention of congress. Adjourned.

The Fire Record

NEW ORLEANS, October 24.—The steamboat Henry Frank, hence last evening for Memphis, burned to the water's edge last night near Davis' crevasse. The boat and cargo are a total loss. No lives lost. She was owned by Captain Frank Hicks and Alf. Gros on. Valued $10,000, insured $37,000.

PITTSBURG, October 24.—This morning about five o'clock guards on duty at the Riverside penitentiary discovered flames issuing from that portion occupied by Warden Wright as his residence. Sounding of the alarm quickly brought the fire department to the scene, but in the meantime the flames had gained considerable headway, and before they could be subdued the building was damaged to the extent of $10,000. News that the penitentiary was burning spread rapidly and created intense excitement. Rumors were circulated that several prisoners had been hurt and others had escaped, but these proved unfounded.—In fact the prisoners were not aware of the fire until the flames were extinguished. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., October 24.—At an early hour this morning the fire in T. A. Chapman's large dry goods establishment, was brought under control and prevented from spreading to adjoining buildings, but the flames having communicated to the basement, that portion of the building occupied by Stark Bros., wholesale dealers in carpets, where a large stock of oil cloths was stored, half a dozen streams of water were kept on the fire the entire night. Small portions of the building were occupied by Poposkey's art emporium, whose loss is $25,000 insured; Dillingham's dental parlors, loss $1000, insured; Arion club quarters, loss $1700, insured. H. E. Dickinson, who owns a small portion of the Chapman building on Wisconsin street sustains a loss of $20,000, insured. The total loss is placed at $800,000. Chapman's loss on the building is $200,000; insured for $150,000. Loss on stock $400,000, insurance $325,000. Stark Bros.' loss on stock $150,000; insurance $125,000.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.—Wool quiet, unchanged.

BOSTON, October 24.—Wool quiet, easy, unchanged.

NEW YORK, October 24.—Money easy 1 to 1½; prime paper 5 to 6, sterling exchange weak 4.80½, demand 4.83½; governments strong; railways generally firm; state securities steady. The stock market during the early hours was strong and rose ½ to 3, Omaha preferred, Vanderbilts, grangers and Union Pacific being the most prominent in the improvement. The buying was conducted with confidence and trunk line shares were taken freely for long account. It was stated negotiations were progressing looking to the settlement of the West Shore and New York Central war. The announcement that one million dollars in gold would be shipped to America by the steamer Oregon stimulated buying. In the afternoon the market was carried down ⅞ to 1½ and closed generally weak. Compared with last night closing prices are ⅛ to 2 per cent higher. Sales 283,000 shares.

[illegible]	100⅞	[illegible]	120¾
Adams Express	115	American Express	92
C B & Q	118	Erie	13½
D & R G	9¾	Preferred	26
Central Pacific	33¼	N. Y. C.	87¼
Missouri Pacific	93¼	Union Pacific	51¼
Northwestern	85⅝	Wells Fargo	106
Preferred	124¾	Ontario	20
Texas Pacific	10¾	Iron Silver	105
U. S. Express	50	Quicksilver	3
W. U. Telegraph	59⅛	Preferred	31½
Northern Pacific	18	Homestake	10
Preferred	43¼	Sutro	13

The Criminal Calendar.

DELPHOS, Ks., October 24.—William Ham, aged 58, was shot and killed yesterday by his son, Lincoln, aged 18; cause domestic trouble. The deceased was at one time a prominent business man of Toledo, O., and in South Bend, Ind. The son gave himself up.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.—A 15-year-old colored boy, Middleton C. Moore, was arrested last night on the charge of poisoning Mrs. Wright and was arraigned this morning and held for trial on the charge of attempting to poison the family. It was shown the nurse took water from a tea kettle to prepare food and was almost immediately taken ill with vomiting of blood. Analysis of the contents of the kettle showed it contained corrosive sublimate.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.—Mrs. Annie Logan, aged twenty-eight years, killed her three-year-old boy and herself. She gave the little fellow laudanum and took a quantity herself and turning on the gas that its escape would suffocate them laid down to die. Letters indicate that poverty and desertion by her husband led to the murder and suicide.

The Railroad War.

KANSAS CITY, October 24.—Contrary to expectations the passenger rate remained at $9 to Chicago to-day. The Burlington made a proposition to return to $11, but other roads declined. The object of the latter is to force the Burlington to pay the fine assessed against it and re enter the agreement.

At a meeting this evening the Burlington renewed its proposition to arbitrate the fine, and if that is accepted to restore rates at once. The matter has been referred to general agents.

CHICAGO, October 24.—Managers of the Kansas City and Chicago lines met here to-day and agreed to restore east bound passenger rates at once. The decision does not affect rates from Chicago to Kansas City. Rates from Chicago to Ohio river points seem to be in a precarious condition. There is no open cut, but scalpers were to-day selling tickets to Cincinnati at a cut of $1.85; to Louisville $1.50; to Indianapolis $1.

English Legislative Questions

LONDON, October 24.—Contrary to his usual custom Gladstone in his speech in the house of commons last evening, read from manuscript the passage in which he referred to the possible reform of the house of lords. The liberals have agreed to refrain from partaking in any discussion of the franchise bill. The Times, in its leading article, advises the government to proceed with the subject of redistribution as soon as the franchise bill is passed by the house of commons. In that case the lords would have no pretext for rejecting the franchise bill. The Times likewise advises the house of lords to pass the franchise bill without delay and then direct its attention to reform of its own constitution. Such reforms, the Times thinks, would be best effected by the lords taking the initiative themselves. Parnellites intend to move further amendment to the address in reply to the queen's speech on the subject of home rule.

Iowa's Prohibition Law

DUBUQUE, October 24.—The state supreme court to-day gave opinion on one of the sections of the state prohibitory law, the effect of which is that justices of the peace have jurisdiction in certain cases where the fine is $100 or less. A month ago Judge Hays of the district court at Muscatine decided that in the question of jurisdiction justice of the peace costs as well as the fines should be counted and if both were over $100 the case should go out of the justice's into the district court. This is regarded as an anti prohibition measure. A day or two ago Judge Stalsman, of the district court at Burlington decided to the contrary, that costs should not be counted, which was regarded as a prohibition decision. The supreme court affirms his decision. It holds the costs in the case are no part of the punishment, but are for compensation to officers for enforcement of the law.

Official Returns.

COLUMBUS, October 24.—Official returns are in and were footed complete by the secretary of state to-day, viz: Secretary of state—Robinson, republican, 391,599; Newman, democrat, 380,275; Morris, prohibitionist, 9857; Herald, greenback, 3580. Supreme judge—Johnson, republican, 392,917; Martin, democrat, 378,903; Rosebrough, prohibitionist, 9857; Gowin, greenback, 5780. Member board of public works—Flickinger, republican, 394,885, Butler, democrat, 378,892, Kirkendall, prohibitionist, 9901; Ogden, greenback, 3527.

The Northwest Uneasy.

OTTAWA, October 24.—A private letter received here from a prominent resident of Regina states that every available member of the mounted police force not required at other posts has been dispatched to Prince Albert in consequence of reports that half-breeds at that place would under Riel's guidance attempt a disturbance unless their land claims were at once adjusted. There are now about 200 men of the mounted police force at Prince Albert and 100 at Battleford, the remaining 300 being distributed over other districts.

Postal Revenues.

WASHINGTON, October 24.—Receipts of the post office department for the fiscal year ended June 30th, '84, exclusive of money order revenues, were $42,218,635, and expenditures $46,411,772, leaving a deficit of $4,193,137, which is attributed to the reduced postal rates. The department last year had a surplus of $3,053,189. This year's deficit however will be reduced about $400,000 by money order revenue. The result confirms the estimate made by President Arthur in his message to the last congress.

Free Trade Collegians.

NEW YORK, October 24.—The Columbia college Cleveland and Hendricks campaign club had a ratification meeting to-night. Yale college students were also present. Governor Cleveland sent a letter saying: "I am exceedingly gratified to learn that the cause which is represented by my candidacy approves itself to the intelligent judgment of so many of the under graduates of Columbia college. I have great faith in the young thinking men of this country."

Congressional Nominations

RENOVA, Pa., October 24.—The republican congressional conference of the Twentieth district nominated John Patton of Clearfield county.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., October 24.—The greenback congressional conference in the Sixteenth district nominated M. C. Kennedy of Bradford City for congress. It is expected the democrats will not make a nomination.

Telephone Patents

WASHINGTON, October 24.—Examiners in chief of the patent office in the celebrated telephonic interference patent case have sustained the decision of the examiner in interference in favor of Bell as to issues A, B, C, D, E, F, I, J and L, and have revised his decision so far it applies to issue G, which involves the principal feature of the telephone, which was awarded to McDonough and which examiners in chief have decided in Bell's favor.

Christian Missionaries.

ST. LOUIS, October 24.—The last day's session of the Christian missionary convention was held to-day, A. G. Thomas, Georgia, presiding. The report of the committee on ways and means was accepted. It recommended that state societies be advised to appoint agents to assist the secretary in securing pledges, and that a special collection in all the churches be taken up on Sunday. After thanksgiving adjourned until afternoon.

Operations in China

PARIS, October 24.—Reports are current here that Chinese are pushing their advance into Tonquin, and are about to besiege Hung Hoa.

HANOI, October 24.—The remainder of the Chinese troops before Chu have been withdrawn. The Chinese there have abandoned their intrenchments.

Cholera and Drink.

PARIS, October 24.—Yport, in the department of the Seine, in Ferreure, where the last outbreak of cholera in France has occurred, is in a bad sanitary condition. The inhabitants of the place are a drunken lot. Doctors believe the deaths which have been assigned to cholera were really caused by cheap, villainous spirits which the victims drank. Two cases of cholera occurred at St. Leonard village in the vicinity of Yport.

For the Good of the Cause.

NEW YORK, October 24. Louis J. Phillips in his letter declining the republican nomination for mayor says: "The coming election is too important to the country and the republican party to permit our ranks to be broken by any dissatisfaction or for any cause." Republicans to-morrow will select a successor to Mr. Phillips. John McClure and Senator Gibbs are mentioned.

After Bigger Game.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.—Dominick McCaffrey, who recently defeated Charles Mitchell in a glove fight at New York, declines to accept his challenge to fight with hard gloves or bare knuckles. He gives as his reason a desire to meet John L. Sullivan before making other matches. He states his willingness to meet the latter with gloves or knuckles.

Revenue Frauds

BOSTON, October 24.—United States deputy marshals yesterday seized the Fremont brewery for alleged revenue frauds and arrested the proprietors, Neil and Henry Kinney. W. J. Claffy, driver of the concern, who had defaulted on his bonds in a case of alleged revenue fraud some time ago, was also arrested.

Butler's Party in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, October 24.—The greenback-labor state committee to-day adopted a resolution rejecting all propositions for fusion. The committee decided to operate actively and cast as large vote as possible for Butler. They cast 3,750 votes at the state election, a gain of 843 over last year. They expect a strong vote in November.

Jewelry Failure

PROVIDENCE, R. I., October 24.—News is received here of the suspension of Kopelowitch Bros. & Co., jobbers in jewelry at Syracuse, New York. The firm owes manufacturers in this city and Attleboro from $50,000 to $100,000. They had been buying freely. These claims are understood to form the bulk of its liabilities.

Cold in the South.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., October 23.—A heavy killing frost last night was general throughout this section. Damages to crops, if any, will be very slight. Cotton in bottom lands only may possibly be affected by cutting short the top growth, but the lateness of the season debars serious injury to a majority of planters.

H. D. Cooke & Co. of Washington have made assignment to Horace F. Cummings. Mr. Cooke says this action is taken in order to protect the interests of all concerned until the firm can arrange for resumption of payment.

THE FRANCEVILLE STRIKE.

Return of the Sheriff and His Posse—Origin of the Trouble.

Under Sheriff Jackson and his posse returned from Franceville yesterday morning to which he was summoned on Wednesday in consequence of a strike among the coal miners. Several different versions of the origin of the difficulty have been given but we understand that the following as published in the Tribune-Republican is substantially correct:

Franceville is a little place in El Paso county, about four miles from the main line of the Denver & New Orleans road, with which it is connected by a branch line. It is the site of the Denver & New Orleans coal mines, and that company virtually owns the town. It is a small place, consisting of about twelve dwelling houses, a store and a saloon combined, and the company's boarding house. The store and boarding house are under the supervision or ownership of Hopkins & Croft, the former being the superintendent of the mine. In addition to these there are a number of tents belonging to the company and which are occupied by the miners. There is also a saloon about one-half a mile away from the town which is owned by private persons. It will be seen from this that the only place where board can be procured or provisions purchased in the town is in each instance under the direct or indirect control of the Denver & New Orleans company. The distance to Colorado Springs is between thirteen and fourteen miles and it is the nearest place to Franceville at which supplies can be procured.

There are altogether about seventy five men employed at the Franceville mines, about sixty five of whom are miners and the other top men. Something over fifty of the miners are members of the order of Knights of Labor. They have only recently become such, and it appears that the company has desired to get rid of all the members of the order, but this could be accomplished only gradually, and to this desire the men attribute the discharge of three men, who are members of the order. The Knights of Labor are determined to protect themselves, and in this determination they are now on a strike.

There have been three men discharged within the past three weeks, but although the second one of them was the chief of the assembly at Franceville, no action was taken by the miners until the third man was discharged. His name is Charles Thomas, and the trouble came about in this way. Among the men employed in the mine is one called the "trip hammer." He has charge of the distribution of the little coal cars or trucks which are used in the mine, and he also couples them into a train, which is drawn up to the surface on an incline by an engine. These cars are brought to one central point by mules which are driven by other employes. On last Friday the "trip hammer" asked Thomas, who is a miner, if he would relieve him on that day. Thomas replied that he would do the trip hammer's work, but that he would not drive a mule. It is said that his objection to doing that work was that he did not like to take the place of one of the men who had been discharged and whose work was driving one of the mules. He had reason to believe, it seems, that the pick-boss would not let him do the trip runner's work, but would insist upon putting some one else there, and make him drive one of the mules. The trip runner told the pick boss what Thomas' decision was, and the boss came forward then and told Thomas that he could go and bring out his tools, which was equivalent to a discharge. Instead of doing this Thomas went back to his place and continued his work as a miner. The next day, Saturday, the pick boss told Thomas' partner that if Thomas worked the next day he would close up his place, or room where he worked, and, as two men work together, this would result in the discharge of both men. The chief of the trades assembly at the mine was informed of this, and on Sunday night a meeting was held and Thomas was instructed to return to work on Monday, provided that if the boss ordered him to stop, he should obey orders. Accordingly on Monday he went to work, and pretty soon the boss, whose name, by the way, is William Priest, came along and ordered him to take his tools out. Thomas accordingly stopped work.

On Tuesday there was no regular work for the miners to do because there were no coal cars at the station for them to load. A meeting was thereupon called to consider the Thomas case. Every man in the camp was present, including the boss and those men who are not members of the trades assembly. The question of what should be done with reference to the discharge of Thomas was fully discussed, the meeting lasting over an hour. At last the matter was brought to a decision by a vote in which the men resolved unanimously that the discharge of Thomas was unauthorized, and that if he was not reinstated in his position all of the men would stop work. The boss was present, but he did not consent to put Thomas to work again, and so all the miners refused to go to work. This, of course, shut down the mine.

Under Sheriff Jackson informs us that everything was quiet when he and his men left the mine, and there was but little possibility of any serious trouble. Other deputies were sworn in who are residents at Franceville, so as to be prepared should an outbreak occur. The men, however, decline to work, and many are leaving for Pueblo and Denver, the railroad furnishing transportation for those who are out of money.

Mr. Jackson informs us that orders had been received from Mr. Fisher to close up the mine boarding house and store at least for the present.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Jan Wasciousky was hanged at San Jose, Cal., yesterday.

Indications of Colorado—Warmer; generally fair weather.

It is stated that the expense of the Nile expedition will be met by adding a penny to the income tax.

The executive committee of the Mississippi prohibition party met yesterday and decided upon a thorough canvass of the state.

James Clark, druggist, and Fred K. Demsbury, bookkeeper, of Belleville, Ontario, were drowned in Bay Quinte yesterday while duck hunting.

It is asserted that Maceo and Castillo, Cuban prisoners who escaped from a Spanish prison Thursday, and were supposed to have gone to Algiers, got away in a British vessel.

It is proposed to raise by subscriptions a fund of £10,000 for the benefit of the late Alexander M. Sullivan. The weekly nationalist papers are exultant over the resignation of Trevelyan.

Reports are in circulation that nearly all the cattle ranges on the Cherokee strip are burned off. This is not the case. Thirty thousand acres out of 6,000,000 is the extent of the burned district.

WRAPPING PAPER,

WRAPPING PAPER

WRAPPING PAPER

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One rig with outfit. Address for one week, P. O. Postoffice Box 42. k-19 tf

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash. [illegible] large number of Berkshire, Colorado raised hogs, consisting of Berkshire Poland and China and Chester Whites, which I must sell within one month from this date; can ship to any part of the state. J. D. Simms, Room 7, Pinus Block, Denver, Colorado. k 10 1m

FOR SALE—Old papers, for wrapping purposes. Special rates on large lots. Apply at this office. tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A five room brick house, furnished. Enquire at Whitre's boot and shoe store, 114 Pike's Peak avenue. k 3 tf

FOR RENT—I have rooms in suite or single in Union block that will rent cheap to permanent tenants. O. H. White. j-19 tf

WANTED.

WANTED—A competent lady wishes employment at nursing, sewing or housework. Good references. Call at 121 Vermijo avenue; postoffice box 273. k 24-3t

WANTED—Horses to clip; work will be done carefully and on reasonable terms. Thos. D. Allen, at Aux's stable. k-24 tf

WANTED—By a young lady—to take charge of a house for the winter; a servant must be kept. Address B x 101. k-21-6t

LOST.

LOST—A large hitch rein stamped B. The finder will please leave it at Burns & Carr's office. k-23 tf

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lone Star Land company, for the purpose of electing directors, and transacting other business, will be held at the office of Lyman K. Bass, in Colorado Springs, in the state of Colorado, on the third day of November, 1884, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. F. H. Davis, Secretary. k-21-td

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Financial Improvement company, for the purpose of electing directors and transacting other business will be held at the office of Lyman K. Bass, in Colorado Springs, in the state of Colorado, on the third day of November, 1884, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
k 21 td F. H. DAVIS, Secretary.

Dissolution Notice.

We, the undersigned firm, have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent, and all bills due said firm must be paid by November 1st. All persons having claims against said firm must present them for immediate payment at our office at the livery on Cascade avenue. Geo. Aux will continue the business.
GEORGE AUX.
ARTHUR TALBOT,
Surviving partners of Aux, Smith & Co.
October 1st, 1884. k 24-3

Executor's Notice.

Estate of Alexander Stewart, deceased. The undersigned having been appointed executrix of the estate of Alexander Stewart, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the October term, on the last Monday in October next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
Dated this 25th day of September, A. D. 1884.
j-26-4m JANE STEWART, Executrix.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, A. B. Whitmore and Walter Whitmore, by their certain deed of trust, dated the 6th day of December, 1882, and recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, in book 41, page 173, of the records thereof, on the 21 day of January, 1883, to secure the payment of two promissory notes made by said A. B. Whitmore and Walter Whitmore and bearing date of December 28, 1882, and payable to order of Salmon Andrews, each of said notes for the sum of $450, the first payable on or before January 1st, 1883, and the second payable on or before January 1st, 1884, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable annually, did convey to A. M. Andrews, of said county of El Paso, as trustee, all of the hereinafter described premises; by which deed of trust it is provided that in case of default in any of said payments of principal or interest according to the tenor and effect of said promissory notes, or either of them, or any part thereof, the whole of said principal sum by said deed of trust secured and the interest thereon, may at once, at the option of the legal holder thereof, become due and payable, and it may be lawful for the said A. M. Andrews to advertise and sell said premises as therein provided. And whereas default has been made in the payment of the interest due on said notes, and whereas said Salmon Andrews, the owner and holder of said notes, has elected to declare and has declared the whole of said notes due and payable, now, therefore, I, A. M. Andrews, as trustee aforesaid, at the request of said legal holder of said notes, do hereby give notice that I shall on Saturday, November 22, 1884, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., at the east door of the court house in Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, state of Colorado, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, all the premises in said deed of trust described, viz: The northwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29), in township eleven (11) south, range sixty-four (64) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, situated in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, together with all and singular the hereditaments, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of the said A. B. Whitmore and Walter Whitmore, their heirs and assigns therein.
A. M. ANDREWS, Trustee.
Colorado Springs, October 23, 1884. k-23 td

Protection. No such protection against chills and fever and other diseases of a malarial type exists as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It relieves constipation, liver disorders, rheumatism, kidney and bladder ailments with certainty and promptitude. A change, as gratifying as it is complete, soon takes place in the appearance, as well as the sensation, of the wan and haggard invalid who uses this standard promoter of health and strength. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally. dwh-7-ly

W. H. H. Merrill,

SANITARY PLUMBER,

STEAM AND GAS FITTER,

114 Pike's Peak avenue,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
h-17-ly

REMOVED!

THE

French Restaurant

HAS REMOVED

TO THE DELMONICO RESTAURANT,

On Pike's Peak avenue, west of Tejon st.
k-21-1m

DAILY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1884.

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake and California, arrives 10.40 a. m., departs 10.43 a. m.
" 1. El Moro mail arrives 11.25 a. m., departs 11.28 a. m.
" 3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 10.58 p. m., departs 11.03 p. m.
" 5. Kansas City Express, arrives 2.10 p. m., departs 2.15 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 3.56 a. m., departs 4.00 a. m.
" 6. Kansas City Express, arrives 12.07 p. m., departs 12.10 p. m.
" 4. Denver mail arrives 3.56 p. m., departs 4.01 p. m.
" 8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake and Gunnison, arrives 5.59 p. m.; departs 6.04 p. m.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.	EASTWARD.
No. 31—Leaves 9.30 a. m.	No. 32—Arrives 9.05 a. m
No. 33— " 11.09 a. m.	No. 34— " 10.25 a. m
No. 35— " 12.15 p. m.	No. 36— " 11.55 a. m
No. 37— " 2.25 p. m.	No. 38— " 1.50 p. m
No. 39 " 6.15 p. m.	No. 40— " 5.45 p. m

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities west, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair-cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address
J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway.

LEAVE.	ARRIVES.
For Pueblo... 5.45 a. m / " Denver.. 9.35 a. m.	From Pueblo, 4 00 p.m.

Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from 12 to 1 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

GOING SOUTH	DEPART.	
Via D. & R. G	10.20 a. m.	
" "	11.00 a. m.	
" "		1.45 p. m.
" "		8.00 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.		6.30 p. m.
GOING NORTH		
Via D. & N. O.	9.15 a. m.	
Via D. & R. G.		3.40 p. m.
" "		5.40 p. m.
" "		8.00 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE NORTH.	ARRIVE.	
Via D. & R. G.	7.10 a. m.	
" "	11.00 a. m.	
" "	11.40 a. m.	
Via D. & N. O.		6.50 a. m.
MAIL FROM THE SOUTH.		
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m.	
" "		12.40 p. m.
" "		4.10 p. m.
" "		6.10 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.	9.40 a. m.	
	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Colorado City & Manitou....	11.00 a. m.	10.30 a. m
Manitou....	6.00 p. m.	5.10 p. m

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Sunday at 6.00 p. m. Arrives Tuesday at 6 00 p. m.

Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday at 12.00 m. and arrives Saturday at 3.00 p. m.

Telegraph Office Hours

Week days..........8 a. m. to 8 p. m
Sundays..........8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m
Miss M. A. CARPENTER, Manager.

Attend the republican rally at Manitou this evening.

A. D. Davis went north on the D. & N. O. yesterday.

Mr. George Summers arrived in the city on Thursday night.

T. J. Wright returned from his Wyoming trip yesterday morning.

Mr. J. A. McMurtrie was among the arrivals at The Antlers yesterday.

Lulu Hurst the Georgia wonder will appear at the opera house next Tuesday night.

Captain J. M. Givens and wife came in from their ranch on the D. & N. O. yesterday.

Dr. B. F. D. Adams arrived home on the Salt Lake train from a month's visit in the east.

H. H. Moore has removed his candy kitchen from Pike's Peak avenue to North Tejon street near Kiowa.

Mayor Humphrey and son Guy came home from their visit at Bellfontaine, Ohio, on the D. & N. O. yesterday.

J. M. Sellover and family came down from Denver yesterday and went to Douglass' ranch to spend two weeks.

At the Christian church services will be conducted to-morrow morning and evening by the pastor John C. Hay.

Mr. Frank B. Semple, travelling passenger agent of the Burlington & Missouri railway, was among the callers at the GAZETTE office yesterday.

The next term of the district court which opens on Monday, November 3rd, promises to be a long one, as both the civil and criminal dockets are very large.

Rev. S. B. Partridge, missionary to Swatow, China, who has been east on a visit to his old home and now on his return to his field of labor, is in the city, the guest of L. E. Sherman.

Considerable money is being wagered in Colorado Springs on the result of the election in New York and Indiana. Both republicans and democrats feel confident of carrying these states.

A. D. Schofield, of the Schofield iron works of Macon, Georgia, who has been stopping at the Woodside for the past two months, left for Topeka, Kansas, on the Thunderbolt yesterday.

Messrs. A. W. Bailey and George M. Walker were at Manitou yesterday seeing that the Manitou house and Mansion were in condition to leave for the winter. They both contemplate going east next month.

Mr. O. E. Stubbs' horse, while tied near the First National bank, broke loose and started on the run up Tejon street in the direction of Colorado college. Before coming to a stop the buggy was almost completely demolished, and the horse quite badly bruised.

According to the weather observations taken at Colorado college the highest temperature yesterday was 56 5°, the lowest 35.5° and the velocity of the wind 232 miles. For the preceding day the mean temperature was 41°, and the mean barometer 24.203 inches.

Mr. J. F. Seldomridge has on exhibition in his office a piece of ore weighing over 500 pounds and valued at $500, taken from the Old Man mine at Silver City, New Mexico. It is a very handsome specimen, and will be sent to the world's fair at New Orleans.

There will be a republican rally at Manitou to-night to be addressed by Hon. Mr. Ferguson of Denver. A special free train will leave the Rio Grande depot at 7.30 o'clock for the accommodation of the members of the Blaine and Logan club and others desirous of attending.

Antlers arrivals.—L. P. Powers, Denver; Wm. L. Brestol, Chicago; J. H. Martin; D. Heller; J. A. McMurtrie, W. W. Dozier, C. R. Collins, Denver; Ira G. Wheeling, F. Oliver, Chicago; Oscar Collar, Milwaukee; L. Walsh and wife, Kansas City; A. W. Bailey, Geo. M. Walker, Manitou.

A well attended meeting of the Cleveland and Hendricks club was held at the democratic headquarters last night. Beyond arranging for the joint discussion between Symes and Thomas at the opera house on Monday night, but little business of importance was transacted.

Messrs. Charles and Edgar Howbert have withdrawn from the firm of Howbert Bros., and a half interest in the business has been purchased by Mr. Frank L. Thayer. Mr. Edgar Howbert is absent from the city, and Charley will devote his time to the management of the skating rink and opera house.

Lulu Hurst is doing an immense business at Denver, hundreds of people being unable to obtain admittance nightly. So successful has been her engagement that she will return there after going over the Colorado circuit. Miss Hurst will appear at the opera house in this city next Tuesday night.

Messrs. Snobe, Srite, Stuart and Snaffer returned last evening from a four weeks' hunt on Bear river, and brought in twenty-two deer, after having to throw away quite a as many more which spoiled on account of the very warm weather. The entire party showed the want of barber shops and exposure to wind and sun.

An informal reception was given the members of Post 22 G. A. R. by the Ladies' Relief Corps last night at the post headquarters on Huerfano street. There were a large number of the members and their friends present. Refreshments were served and a very sociable time had by all who were there. It is proposed to have either one of these receptions or a camp fire every month during the winter.

The Thunderbolt came in from the east last night eight hours late. From inquiry with train men we ascertained that the delay was caused by collision with a freight train just this side of Topeka about three o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The wreck was a very disastrous one, both trains being badly demolished. The engineer of the freight it is thought is fatally injured. All the passengers were badly shaken up and some slightly injured. There were nine passengers on the train destined for Colorado Springs, some of whom had their baggage badly smashed up.

A sociable was given in the Congregational church last night in commemoration of the tenth anniversity of the organization of the church. There were a large number present including many members and the pastors of the other churches. Rev. J. B. Gregg, the pastor of the church, read a brief sketch of the church from the time of its organization in 1874 up to the present. The sketch showed that the church had a large membership and was in a flattering condition financially and otherwise. Mr. Gregg called on Rev. R. T. Cross, for many years the pastor of the church, who made a few remarks, as did also Rev. E. N. Bartlett, Rev. R. C. Bristol and others who have been members and active workers in the church since 1874. The evening was one of considerable interest to all who were fortunate enough to be there.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HALLETT & BAKER,
Undertakers and Embalmers.
No. Pike's Peak Avenue.

Jolly Glasses and Mason's Fruit Jars at Fairley's.

Go to Fairley Bros.' for bargains in second-hand stoves.

Fairley Bros.' is headquarters for novelties in folding beds.

Fairley Bros. are the leaders of low prices on all kinds of furniture.

Fairley Bros. have the finest line of parlor goods in the city.

Remember that Fairley Bros. manufacture to order, or make over and repair, any item of parlor or wood furniture. They employ none but first-class mechanics.

FAIRLEY BROS., UNDERTAKING AND EMBALMING, fourth door east of City Drug Store.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

A lady wishing to reside in this climate offers all the advantages of a well conducted ladies' seminary at Lake Geneva, Wis., in exchange for her board. For further information call at Prof. Pearson's or address Miss M. L. Warner, city. k-24-2t

C. E. EDWARDS, D. D. S.
No. 21 N. Tejon street.
Opposite the opera house.
Gas administered.
Telephone No. 3. h-17-tf

Durkee's cold meat sauce and salad dressing, ready-made, nutritious, economical, delicious. Nothing equal to it was ever offered, and it is invariably popular both at home and abroad.

Ashby has samples of his suits ready for inspection out of the car load just received. The very latest styles. Some very novel pieces of furniture.

Ladies, call and see the stylish upholstery Ashby is getting up. Something new.

A full line of hanging lamps at Ashby's. New patterns.

Tents and camping outfits for rent at Ashby's.

A fine sideboard at a big bargain at Ashby's.

OPERA HOUSE

Tuesday Evening, October 28.

LULU HURST,

THE

Georgia Wonder

A MODERN MIRACLE.
AN INEXPLICABLE PHENOMENA
OF UNACCOUNTABLE FORCES.
SCIENTISTS BAFFLED.
SKEPTICS DISMAYED.
ATHLETES ROUTED.
THE WORLD ASTOUNDED

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES

On account of this extraordinary engagement—$1.00, 75 and 50 cents.

Reserved seats on sale at Howbert Bros.' commencing Monday, October 27th. k-25-3

BOOK STORE

NEW BOOKS.

THREE VISITS TO AMERICA. By Emily Faithfull.

JUDITH SHAKESPEARE. By Wm. Black.

ALMOST A DUCHESS. No name.

AN APPEAL TO CÆSAR. By the author of "A Fool's Errand."

HER WASHINGTON SEASON. By Mrs. Lincoln.

A YOUNG GIRL'S WOING. By Roe.

j-26-tf

First National Bank

OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

Capital	$50,000
Surplus Fund	15,000

IRVING HOWBERT, President.
MATTHEW KENNEDY, Cashier. A. S. WELCH, Asst. Cashier.

Buys and sells foreign and domestic exchange and does a general banking business. k-5-tf

W. LENNOX & BRO.

Proprietors of

The Old Reliable Transfer Line

And agents for

Canon City, Walsen, Cameron, Blacksmith's and MESA ANTHRACITE COAL.

Office at the coal yards near D. & R. G. freight depot. Order books at the hardware stores of G. S. Barnes & Son and C. E. Durkee. Telephone No. 80. j-5-tf

KENSINGTON PRESERVES

AND JELLIES

At the Circulating Library

On Kiowa Street. k-21-5

FOR SALE.

Some Bull Terriers,

Can be seen by applying to

b-21-tf J. W. Carrio.

Glenwood Springs

TOWN CO.

Glenwood Springs, Garfield Co., Colo.

Lots for Sale in this Promising Resort for Invalids.

The hot sulphur springs, lakes and caves are wonderful beyond conception and afford a certain cure for scrofulous and other diseases.

A hotel just opened, giving accommodation to transients.

The town of Glenwood Springs is destined to be the supply point for the great agricultural valley of the Roaring Forks and for the grand stock ranges of the valleys of the White and Grand rivers.

For prices of lots and for pamphlets giving all information as to routes, rates, etc., etc., apply to

M. T. DeCOURSEY,
General Manager,
Glenwood Springs,
Garfield Co., Colorado.
j-1-tf

GEO. AUX

(Successor to Aux, Smith & Co.,)

Is continuing the business of a

LIVERY,

BOARDING AND SALE

STABLE,

At the old firm's stand on Cascade, with

GOOD OUTFITS

AND BY

Careful Attention

To the business in all of its departments he hopes to secure a continuance of the patronage given the old firm and any other. k-21-tf

Established 18..

EL PASO COUNTY BANK.

Capital Paid in	$100,000
Surplus	20,000

Transacts a general banking business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

WM. S. JACKSON, Cashier.
J. H. BARLOW, Assistant Cashier.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRM.

Wm. S. Jackson, C. H. White, J. H. Barlow

FOR SALE!

ALL THE

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Lately used in running the

City Restaurant,

Consisting of Beds, Bedding, Stoves, Chairs, Tables, Tableware and

Everything Pertaining to Housekeeping. k-24-2t

CLIFFORD & JONES

(Successors to T. F. Clifford)

West Huerfano St.,

General Blacksmithing

and Horse Shoeing

Agents for

Walter A. Wood Mowers, Bain Wagons

And Agricultural Implements. m-30-1y

CHICAGO STORE

Cheapest Place in Town to Buy

MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS, HAIR GOODS, LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, NOTIONS, ETC.; ARRASENE, CHENILLE, EMBROIDERY SILK, AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS FOR FANCY WORK. STAMPING AND HAIR WORK WILL BE DONE TO ORDER. k-8-tf

P. ERICKSON, 16 S. TEJON ST.

FALL AND WINTER TRADE

AT THE

Old Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium

Having laid in a thorough stock of General and Fancy

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

Wraps of all Kinds, Coats, Cloaks, Circulars, Hosiery, Underwear, Blankets and Comforts,

Table and House-Furnishing Goods, Etc., Etc.,

IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT

VERY MODERATE PRICES.

COME TO THE

Cheapest and Most Reliable Dry Goods Store

IN THE CITY TO MAKE YOUR PURCHASES.

On Pike's Peak Avenue,

One door east of Robinson's Drug Store. Very respectfully,

EDWARD FERRIS.

d-4-tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Having made Extra exertions, and taken great pains in selecting my New Fall and Winter Goods in the Eastern Markets, which are now arriving and placed on sale, I earnestly solicit an inspection of my stock, which comprises Foreign and American Dress Goods in newest colorings and designs, Wool Suitings, Tricots, Cloakings, Velvets, Velveteens, Plushes, Astrachans, Silks, Satins, Ladies', Gents' and Children's Knit Underwear, Ladies' and Children's Cloaks, Circulars, Surtouts and Jackets, Blankets, Flannels, Comforts, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs. A large line of piece goods, comprising Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Kerseys and Cassimeres for men and boys' wear. Curtain Draperies and Laces, Curtain Fringes, Trimmings, Fringes, Velvet Ribbons, Gimps, and an endless line of Silk, Satin and Silk Velvet Ribbon. Remnants and Ends at about half their value, and while it would take more space than I can buy in the Gazette to itemize everything, I again ask all please to give me a call and examine for themselves.

D. J. MARTIN

s-20-1y

FURS! FURS!

Having secured the services of a Skilled Furrier from New York City, I am now ready to receive orders for all kinds of Fur work, and to Guarantee Satisfaction. Repairing and manufacturing of Seal Skin Sacques a Specialty.

I have also an able assistant in the Taxidermy Department and can Preserve all Specimens sent me Promptly and Satisfactorily. C. E. AIKEN.

e-2-tf

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

Now Fall Goods Comprising Everything Desirable.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Black and Colored Cashmeres,
Black Silk Warp Henrietta,
Armure Cords,
Drap D'Alma,
English Diagonals,
Solleils,
Camel's Hair,
Wool Brocades,
Silk and Wool Plaids,
Jersey Stripes,
Biarritz Cloth,
Jersey Cloths,
French Suitings,
Tricot Suitings,
Embossed Velvets,
Black and Colored Brocade Velvets,
Black and Colored Silks,
Black and Colored Velvets,

We are showing a special bargain in Colored Silk at $1.20; have sold at $1.75.

OUR FLANNEL DEPARTMENT.

Comprises everything from the leading manufacturers, and at 10 to 15 per cent. less than offered.

Elderdown Sackings in all colors.

Gloves and Hosiery, both Wool and Cotton. A special bargain in Ladies' Solid-Colored, Full Regular-Made Hose at 25 cents; sold everywhere at 40 cents.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Knit Underwear, white and Colored, from 50 cents each to the finest Camel's Hair.

Ladies' and Children's Cloaks, the largest assortment ever offered in this market, at very low prices.

Carpets, Rugs and Oil Cloths, Extra Super Carpets at 75 cents, 10 cents a yard less than ever sold.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Buck Gloves,
Worsted Gloves,
Driving Gloves,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Socks,
Neckties and Scarfs,
Wool Underwear, etc., etc.

We wish to call especial attention to the celebrated Monarch Unlaundried Shirts made from the best cotton, with pure linen bosoms, which we are selling at $1.00. This shirt fully as good as any usually sold at $3.00.

We cordially invite all to call and inspect our stock. We are confident that we can please you as to quality of goods and prices.

j-23-tf

GIDDINGS BROTHERS.